

The Holmes County Farmer.

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HAS OPENED A
Wholesale Liquor Store,
in the Rooms heretofore occupied by Mulvan's Store,
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Where pure qualities of all kinds of liquors can be
bought at the lowest city price.
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UNION LINE EXPRESS COMPANY.
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Having been appointed local agent of this company, in
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would say to the business public that they are located
up town at the store of Benjamin Cohn, where all matters
pertaining to the transportation of Bank Notes, Gold,
Valuables, Merchandise, or Produce, will receive due
attention and prompt dispatch.
Our Express leaves the office daily in charge of our
own Messengers on fast passenger trains to all accessible
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Collections with or without goods will be made and
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Special and satisfactory notes given to regular
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SUSPENSERS.
A FIRST RATE ARTICLE for all etc., and good
money. Everybody goes to the Book Store,
or Suspensers, they saved money by it.

Poetry.

NOTHING TO DO.

Miss Mollina McMoran was hearty and hale,
Yet wished to be slender and languid and pale,
She defrauded her stomach of what was its due
And cheated her muscles of exercise, too.
She dipped in the goblet her fingers so rare,
And wiped their tips with a delicate air.
Then crossed her white hands on her hoop-
spread lap,
Too inert to converse and too vain for a nap;
For still 'twas her aim in attracting the view,
To convince all beholders she'd nothing to do.

Miss Julia de Scamper was agile and bright,
Her step like the queen of faries was light,
So her feet for the sloth of her hands made amends
And she took for her calling to call on her friends.
At all seasons and times she saluted her view,
Though they might be busy she'd nothing to do.
But a plenty of small talk around her to fling,
So she habited away like a brooklet in spring,
Hanging up a chain hour as she went from the door,
Alas! for such trophies when time is no more.

Miss Celestia Fitz Machel would dawdle all day
Over crochet and worsted, or novel and play,
She sorted her shades with an accurate eye,
But let her poor mother's waif features go by;
Who would not to death with her family care,
Found nothing like help from her daughter and heir.

The getting of dinners, the toil and the stir
Of such vulgar pursuits, were disgusting to her;
And due to her nondescript creep she was true,
The mother might fail, but she'd nothing to do.
O young men, my masters, who dream with delight
Of a home of your own, which no discord can blight,
Where the roses of Eden, from fading exempt,
And a wife whom no contraband apple can tempt,
Where the wheels of good order like clock-work
shall move,
And babies well trained bring an ocean of love;
Where prudence with smiles of endearment shall
I'd find sound a trumpet and bid you beware,
Of quixotic benevolence, though the surface seems
Avoid, like the Upsa, with poisonous dew,
Those exquisite LAZES who've nothing to do.

Miscellaneous.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Cattle, Horse and Rifle Contracts.

SPEECH OF A REPUBLICAN MEM- BER OF CONGRESS.

Speech of the Hon. M. Dawes, (Re-
publican) in the House of Representa-
tives, on Tuesday the 14th inst.

Mr. Dawes, (Mass.) from the Commit-
tee of Investigation on Government
Contracts, in resuming his remarks,
commenced on Friday last, said: Sir, I
have not failed to notice, and I believe
the committee of which I am a member
have not failed to notice, in common
with the whole country, that for some
unaccountable reason, the charges upon
the National Treasury, at this time of
war, have been such as to reach nearly
the bottom of the public chest. During
the investigation startling facts have
come before the notice of the whole coun-
try, touching the mode and manner of
the expenditures of the public money.—
Some of these items I propose to call
public attention to, and then to ask gen-
tlemen the plain question. When they
propose to meet this question, if at all,
and if so, how, when and where? The
very first contract entered into by this
Government, after the troops had left
their homes to come here in April last,
to defend the Capital, by which they
were to be fed, was a contract entered in-
to for cattle. It was not made with
man whose business it was to supply cat-
tle to the market, not with a man who
knew the price of beef in the markets of
country, but was entered into by the
Government here with a man well known
in this and in the other branch of Con-
gress, for the last ten years, as an old stig-
matized—one of the class of men who,
in times past, made their money by such
operations as buying the certificates of
members for books at a discount, and
then charging the full amount. This
contract was made so that the first twen-
ty-two hundred head of cattle furnished
was charged at a rate which enabled
their original contractor to sub-let it, in
twenty-four hours after, to a man in New
York who did not know the price of beef,
so that he put into his pocket, without
stirring from his chair, thirty-two thou-
sand dollars, and the men who actually
furnished the cattle in question, put into
their pockets twenty-six thousand dol-
lars more, so that the contract under
which these twenty-two hundred head of
cattle were furnished to the army was so
made that the profits of fifty-eight thou-
sand dollars were realized over the fair
market price. It takes a longer time for
a thousand head of cattle to reach this
city than it takes the army to consume
them. I ask the House at this rate, to
consider how long the most ample pro-
visions of the Treasury would be able to
meet the simple demands for the subsis-
tence of the army? Sir, poorly as the
army is shod to-day a million of shoes
have already been worn out and a mil-
lion more are being manufactured, and
yet upon every one of these shoes there
has been a waste of 75 cents. Three
quarters of a million of dollars have been
already worn out, and another three
quarters of a million are being manufac-
tured. In that department of the Gov-
ernment contracts have been so plenty
that Government officials have gone about
the streets with their pockets filled with
them, and of which they made presents
to the clergymen of their parishes, and
with which were healed old political
feuds. Even the telegraph has announced
that high public functionaries have
graced the love-feasts which were got up
to celebrate these political reconciliations,
thus brought about while the hatchet of
political animosity was buried in the
grave of political confidence and the na-
tional credit crucified among malefactors.
We have reported to us the first fruits
of these contracts. A regiment of cav-
alry lately reached Louisville, one thousand
strong, and the board of army officers
there, appointed for the purpose, have
condemned four hundred and eighty-five

out of the one thousand horses as utterly
worthless. The man who examined these
horses declared, upon oath that there
were not one of them worth twelve
dollars; they were blind ring-boned
spavined, afflicted with every disease that
horse flesh is heir to. These four hun-
dred and eighty-five horses cost the Gov-
ernment, before they were mustered into
service, fifty-eight thousand two hundred
dollars, besides more than an additional
thousand dollars to transport them from
Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they
were condemned and cast off.

Mr. Mallory (of Ky.) asked what reg-
iment these horses belonged to, and who
furnished them.
Mr. Dawes.—They belonged to Col.
Williams' regiment of cavalry, and they
were purchased in Pennsylvania, from
which State they were forwarded to Lou-
isville, where they were condemned.—
There are eighty-three regiments of cav-
alry to-day, one thousand strong. It
takes \$250,000 to put one of these reg-
iments on foot before it moves. \$200,
000,000 have thus been expended on these
cavalry regiments before they left the en-
campsments where they were mustered into
service, and hundreds and hundreds of
these horses have been condemned and
sent back to Elmira and to Annapolis and
to this city to spend the winter. Any
day hundreds of them can be seen round
this city, chained to trees, where they
were left to starve to death. Gangs of
two hundred horses, in various places,
have been thus left to die and rot, till
the Committee on the District of Col-
umbia have called for a measure of leg-
islation to protect the city from the dan-
ger to be apprehended from these Gol-
gothas. An Ex-Governor of one State
offered to an Ex-Judge of another State
\$5,000 to get him permission to raise
one of these regiments of cavalry, and
when the Ex-Judge brought back the
commission the Ex-Governor takes it to
his room at the Hotel, while another
plunderer sits at the keyhole watching
like a mastiff while the inside counts up
\$40,000 profits on the horses, and calcu-
lates \$20,000 more upon the accounts-
ments and other details of furnishing
these regiments. In short, the army in
the hands of the 600,000 soldiers in
the field, there are numerous outstand-
ing contracts, made with private individ-
uals—not made upon advertisement, not
made with the knowledge of the public
—but made by ex-members of Congress,
who knew no more of the difference be-
tween one class of arms and another
than a Methodist Minister.

There are outstanding contracts for the
manufacture of Springfield muskets, the
first one of which cannot be delivered in
six months from this day. There is a
contract for the supply of one million
and ninety thousand muskets, at twenty-
eight dollars a piece, when the same
quality of muskets are manufactured at
Springfield for thirteen and a half a piece;
and an ex-member of Congress is now
in Massachusetts, trying to get machinery
in which he will be able to manufacture
in some six months hence, at twenty-one
dollars a piece, those rifled muskets man-
ufactured to-day in the armory for thirty
and a half. Providence, before six
months, will dispose of this war, or he
will dispose of us. I ask my friends
from the West and North west how they
expect to be benefited by an army at
Chicago, at Rock Island, and at Quincy,
when a million and ninety-two thousand
muskets will, according to this contract,
be thrown upon the country, and that af-
ter the war is over, and at such an enor-
mous price in addition to other outstand-
ing contracts for the manufacture, some
time hence, of two hundred and seventy-
two thousand Enfield rifles? Besides
there are seventy-five thousand five hun-
dred and forty-three sets of harness, to
be delivered by and by, at the cost of one
million nine hundred and seventy-eight
thousand four hundred and forty-six dol-
lars. I have not time to enumerate all
these contracts. We appropriated, at the
last session of Congress, for this pur-
pose, twenty millions of dollars, thirty-
seven millions and some thousand dollars
had been already pledged to contractors—
not for the purchase of arms for the men
in the field, not to protect them in their
country's battles in this great emergency
and peril, but for some future use, for
some future occasion, or to meet some
present need of the contractors, I don't
know which at this moment. And not
only the appropriation of last session has
been exhausted, but seventy millions put
upon it. The riot of the 10th of April,
in Baltimore opened this ball, and on
the 21st of April, in the City of New
York, there was organized a corps of
plunderers of the Treasury. Two mil-
lions of dollars were entrusted to a poor,
unfortunate, honest, but entirely incom-
petent editor of a paper in New York,
to disburse it in the best manner he could.
Straightway this gentleman began to
purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats,
London porter, dried herrings, and such
like provisions for the army, till he ex-
pended in this way three hundred and
ninety thousand dollars of the money,
and then he got scared and quit. [Laugh-
ter.] There is an appropriation, also,
for the supply of wood for the army.—
This contractor is pledged the payment
of seven dollars per cord for all the wood
delivered to the different commands—
wood collected after the labor of the sol-
diers themselves had cut down the trees
to clear the ground for their batteries,
and then this contractor employs the
army-wagons to draw it to the several
camps and he has no further trouble than
to draw his seven dollars per cord, leav-
ing the Government to draw the wood.
[Laughter.] It costs two millions of
dollars every day to support the army in
the field. A hundred millions of dollars
have thus been expended since we met
here on the 22d day of December, and
all that time the army has been in repose.
What the expenditure will increase to
when that great day shall arrive when
our eyes will be gladdened with a sight
of the army in motion, I do not know.
Another hundred millions will go with
the hundreds more I have enumerated.—
Another hundred millions may be added

before the 4th of March. What it may
cost to put down the rebellion I care very
little, provided always, that it be put
down effectually. But sir, faith without
works is dead, and I am free to confess
that my faith sometimes fails me, I mean
my faith in men, not my faith in the
cause. When the history of these times
shall be written, it will be a question up-
on whom the guilt will rest most heavy;
upon him who has conspired to destroy,
or upon him who has proved incompetent
to preserve the institutions bequeathed to
us by our fathers. It is no wonder that
the public treasury trembles and staggers
like a strong man with too great a bur-
den upon him. A strong man in an air-
exhausted receiver is not more helpless
to-day than is the treasury of this Gov-
ernment beneath the exhausting process
to which it is subjected. The mighty
monarch of the forest himself may hold
at bay the fiercest and mightiest of his
foes, while the vile cur coming up behind
and opening his fangs gives him a fatal
wound, and although he may struggle on
boldly and valiantly, the life-blood is
silently trickling from his heart, and he
is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and
he grows faint and falters and dies. The
Treasury notes issued in the face of these
immense outlays, without a revenue from
custom-houses, from land sales, from any
source whatever, is beginning to pall in
the market. Already have they begun
to sell at six per cent. discount at the
table of the money changers; at the very
time, too, that we are exhibiting the
singular spectacle of fraud, and a struggle
with the Committee on Ways and
Means itself, is an endeavor to lift up
and sustain the Government of the country.
Already the Butler—that scamp of the
camp—is following the paymasters as the
shark follows the ship, buying up for
four dollars every five dollars of the
wages of the soldier paid to them in
Treasury notes. I have no desire to
hasten the movement of the army, or to
criticise the conduct of its leaders, but in
view of the stupendous drafts upon the
Treasury, I must say I long for the day
of striking the blow which will bring
this rebellion to an end. Sixty days
longer of this state of things will bring
about a result one way or another. It
is impossible that the Treasury of the
United States can meet, and continue to
meet this state of things sixty days long-
er, and an ignominious peace must be sub-
mitted unless we see to it that the country
be sustained, too, by the conviction that
we will treat as traitors, not only those
who are bold and manly enough to meet
us face to face in the field of strife, but
all those who clandestinely and stealthily
suck the life-blood from us in the mighty
struggle.

Whatever measures may emanate from
the Committee on Ways and Means to
meet and retrieve the state of things, they
will but fall like a dead pall upon the
public unless they give this assurance
that these extraordinary and extreme
measures to prosecute, revive and re-
plenish the Treasury, are not made to fill
further and longer the already gorged
pockets of the public plunderers. How,
then, are we to contribute in this matter
to revive public confidence in our public
men, here, if it be not when these ap-
propriations come up that we prove them,
that we ascertain whether there be any-
thing in them that at this moment can be
saved? Our pressing duty now is to
protect and save the Treasury from fur-
ther wholesale or other system in plun-
dering. In conclusion, he urged against
paying for printing the Treasury notes,
on the ground that the contract was im-
properly obtained.

The Alleged Negro Troops.

In order to justify their monstrous
scheme to prosecute, revive and re-
plenish the Treasury, are not made to fill
further and longer the already gorged
pockets of the public plunderers. How,
then, are we to contribute in this matter
to revive public confidence in our public
men, here, if it be not when these ap-
propriations come up that we prove them,
that we ascertain whether there be any-
thing in them that at this moment can be
saved? Our pressing duty now is to
protect and save the Treasury from fur-
ther wholesale or other system in plun-
dering. In conclusion, he urged against
paying for printing the Treasury notes,
on the ground that the contract was im-
properly obtained.

Let us fling aside the burden of our na-
tional woes, lament nothing of the irrevo-
cable past, dare all that is just and con-
scientious, make no cruel and disastrous
divisions from the great object of rescu-
ing our nationality, crush as we would a
host of adders those who would impair its
proportions as well as those who would
us from that object to other and ig-
norable objects, involving fresh divisions,
broken armies, social revolutions, incal-
culable taxation, compulsory drafting,
servile insurrections, standing armies,
martial dictators, guerrilla banditti, law-
less plundering, perpetual penalties, and
eternal hates; and move, each and all,
heart, soul, body, men, means, munitions,
intelligence, and patriotism, to the grand
and only object—the restoration of our
dismantled Union. Let us stop this tam-
pering with our oaths to the Constitution
under the devil's plea of necessity; and
believing that the Constitution is sufficient
for every emergency, a peace or war, at
home and abroad, rally for its defence
against all intrusions of it, whether made
by the powers which are sworn to exe-
cute it or the factions which are working
to overturn it.

Thus feeling and thus acting we may
emerge from this strife of struggling States,
and, like the fabled demigod, receive ad-
ditional strength from our very prostration.
If, sir, we observe the rules of right and
honor in regulating our conduct abroad,
if we pursue the object of the war that is
now upon us, as the President proclaimed
it to the people, as the soldiers of the Re-
public understand it, as the House resolved
it in the Crittenden resolutions, and as
the Constitution and the Union demand,
we may be assured that our walk will re-
sult, the intelligence and valor of the
country, and God himself, will fight for
us against this rebellion. I believe that
Providence has marked upon the face of
this continent—written in lines never to
be erased—that this Union as it is shall
remain one and indivisible. I believe in
the idea suggested by Mr. Everett, that
our physical geography binds us to-
gether. He said, that before this Union
could be permanently broken, the Alle-
ghanies must bow their heads to the ocean,
and the Mississippi and Missouri roll
back their current to the Rocky Moun-
tains. If we would assure to posterity
the political Union we have lived under
so happily, we should forget all thoughts
of vengeance, seize, with statesmanlike
sagacity, upon the elements of unity we
have even yet in our unhappy land, and
mould them in the spirit of conciliation
and wisdom; keeping out of these halls

The Union Without Bloodshed if possible, but the Union at Every Hazard.

We make the following eloquent ex-
tract from a speech recently delivered in
Congress, by Hon. S. S. Cox, of this
State:

In this spirit alone can our relations
towards Great Britain continue amicable.
We will readily yield her rightful de-
mands as in this case of the Perthshire.
We yield nothing—nothing, nothing to
her arrogance, passion, or pride, when
we are clearly in the right. The letter of
General Jackson to Livingston, the origi-
nal of which was read by the historian
Bancroft at a New York meeting, and ap-
plied by him to disunionists here, may be
as appropriately applied to their sym-
patizers abroad: "The Union must be
preserved without blood, if it be possi-
ble; but it must be preserved at all haz-
ards, and at every price." This Jackson-
ian talk has ever been my rule of action
here: "The Union, without bloodshed, if
possible; BUT THE UNION AT ALL HAZARD
AND AT ANY PRICE." So with our honor
among the nations. For it is thus, and
thus only, that in the gigantic conflict for
our national existence, we will avoid en-
tanglement and conflict with nations
whose interests, as they think, depend upon
our discomfiture, and whose chronic
jealousy of our republican success has led
them to hail our anticipated disrup-
ture with delight.

We are, sir, in this country too sensi-
tive of opinion. Mr. Seward said well
when he told Mr. Dayton that it was no
business of our ambassadors to overhear
what the foreign press and foreign min-
isters said about us. Our duty was to
maintain the Union in its integrity, and
our position as a leading power among
mankind, regardless of the machinations
of rebels at home, and the derision and
hostility of kings and aristocrats abroad.
I know that we naturally dislike to have
our institutions misrepresented, and our
destruction predicted. There is much in
the old Spanish motto "De mi rei so lo
go"—no one shall speak of our king ex-
cept ourselves; no one shall speak of our
sovereignty but ourselves. I would that
we were more indifferent to the poisoned
shafts of foreign malice, barbed as they
are by aristocratic hate and pretension.
We have been very freely scorned by na-
tions whose moral standard is measured
by their commercial profit and loss, whose
national honor depends upon a cotton
pod, whose philanthropy has been an in-
termeddling Phariseism, and whose com-
mercial neutrality, so promptly assumed,
seems to glory in the humiliation of a
kindred and christian nation, without re-
gret or sympathy, because of its splendid
illustration of commercial grandeur, and
its defiant adherence to democratic gov-
ernment.

Let us, sir, pursue our duty to the age
and the nation with unflinching courage
and determined will. Heavy does not
desert the undimmed. Even though
there may be foreign troubles impending,
for us to despair now is to die. I like,
Mr. Speaker, the motto of the old Roman,
which I have in this hour of our trial,
and commend to my constituents, "neve-
re despar of the republic." They inscrib-
ed it upon the lintel of their doors, and
emblazoned it upon their temples. It was
upon the lips of the people, it was in the
mouths of their orators, "never to despair
of the republic;" and when a Roman gen-
eral even in the agony of his defeat, gave
out the inspiring words, "never despair
of the republic;" a Roman Senate voted
him a triumphal entry within the imperial
gates.

Let us fling aside the burden of our na-
tional woes, lament nothing of the irrevo-
cable past, dare all that is just and con-
scientious, make no cruel and disastrous
divisions from the great object of rescu-
ing our nationality, crush as we would a
host of adders those who would impair its
proportions as well as those who would
us from that object to other and ig-
norable objects, involving fresh divisions,
broken armies, social revolutions, incal-
culable taxation, compulsory drafting,
servile insurrections, standing armies,
martial dictators, guerrilla banditti, law-
less plundering, perpetual penalties, and
eternal hates; and move, each and all,
heart, soul, body, men, means, munitions,
intelligence, and patriotism, to the grand
and only object—the restoration of our
dismantled Union. Let us stop this tam-
pering with our oaths to the Constitution
under the devil's plea of necessity; and
believing that the Constitution is sufficient
for every emergency, a peace or war, at
home and abroad, rally for its defence
against all intrusions of it, whether made
by the powers which are sworn to exe-
cute it or the factions which are working
to overturn it.

Thus feeling and thus acting we may
emerge from this strife of struggling States,
and, like the fabled demigod, receive ad-
ditional strength from our very prostration.
If, sir, we observe the rules of right and
honor in regulating our conduct abroad,
if we pursue the object of the war that is
now upon us, as the President proclaimed
it to the people, as the soldiers of the Re-
public understand it, as the House resolved
it in the Crittenden resolutions, and as
the Constitution and the Union demand,
we may be assured that our walk will re-
sult, the intelligence and valor of the
country, and God himself, will fight for
us against this rebellion. I believe that
Providence has marked upon the face of
this continent—written in lines never to
be erased—that this Union as it is shall
remain one and indivisible. I believe in
the idea suggested by Mr. Everett, that
our physical geography binds us to-
gether. He said, that before this Union
could be permanently broken, the Alle-
ghanies must bow their heads to the ocean,
and the Mississippi and Missouri roll
back their current to the Rocky Moun-
tains. If we would assure to posterity
the political Union we have lived under
so happily, we should forget all thoughts
of vengeance, seize, with statesmanlike
sagacity, upon the elements of unity we
have even yet in our unhappy land, and
mould them in the spirit of conciliation
and wisdom; keeping out of these halls

fatal and disastrous discussions on inflam-
matory and sectional topics, keeping the
only holy object before us for which the
lives of our brave soldiers are freely offer-
ed, and the millions of our means are so
freely expended. With this object nobly
pursued, God will be with us and our
arms will prevail!

We have many elements of Union. We
have as yet a common blood, a common
language, a common heritage, a common
ancestry, a common history, a common
glory, and a common faith in the same
Heavenly Father. Thanks to their cour-
ageous patriotism, we have many of the
noblest men of the South still with us,
sharing their part in our legislation, and
sharing the perils of the Republic. They
sit around me, with eye unblinking and
spirit unbroken. I am ready to heed now,
as I have always heeded, their counsel,
when they tell us how rightly to mould
these elements of Union for its restoration.

Mr. Speaker, if we would thus act all
may yet be well. We may come from
the great struggle strengthened and pur-
ified by sacrifice, more young, more exul-
tant, progressive, and inspired with a
purge if not so ostentatious a conscien-
tiousness of our great destiny, under Provi-
dence. I move you, sir, therefore, that
this bill I have discussed preliminarily
may be put on its passage.

Resolutions Passed at the Indi- ana State Convention.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party hav-
ing, from the date of its organization,
been in favor of the maintenance of the
Union and the preservation of the Con-
stitution, and seeing in the present con-
dition of the Country the deplorable ef-
fects of a departure from its time hon-
ored and conservative principles and the
triumph of sectionalism; and firmly be-
lieving that the Union and the Constitu-
tion can be preserved alone by the resto-
ration of that party to power, we invite
all true Union men throughout the land
to unite with us in sustaining its orga-
nization and carrying out its principles.

1. Resolved That we affirm and in-
dorse the political principles that from
time to time have been put forth by the
National Conventions of the Democratic
party.

2. That we are unalterably attached to
the Constitution by which the Union of
the States was formed and established,
and that a faithful observance of its prin-
ciples can alone continue the existence of
the Union and the permanent happiness
of the people.

3. That the present civil war has
mainly resulted from the long continued,
unwise and fanatical agitation in the
North of the question of domestic slavery;
the consequent organization of a geo-
graphical party, guided by the sectional
platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh,
Philadelphia and Chicago, and the devel-
opment thereby of sectional hate and
jealousy; producing (as has long been
foreseen and predicted by us) its coun-
terpart in the South of secession, disunion
and armed resistance to the General Gov-
ernment, and terminating in a bloody
strife between those who should have
been forever bound together by fraternal
bonds, thus bringing upon the whole
country a calamity which we are now to
meet as loyal citizens striving for the
adoption of that mode of settlement best
calculated to again restore union and har-
mony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions
likely to result in a satisfactory adjust-
ment of the matters in dispute between
the North and the South, and especially
those measures which would have seceded
the border Slave States to the Union,
and a hearty co-operation on their part
in all constitutional and legal measures
to procure a return of the more Southern
States to their allegiance, the Republican
party assumed a fearful responsibility,
and acted in total disregard of the best
interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had
shown the same desire to settle by amica-
ble adjustments our internal dissensions
before hostilities had actually commenced,
that the Administration has recently ex-
hibited to avoid a war with our ancient
enemy, Great Britain, we confidently be-
lieve that peace and harmony would now
reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union,
upon the principles of the Federal Con-
stitution, should be the controlling ob-
ject, of all who profess loyalty to the
Government, and, in our judgment, this
purpose can only be accomplished by the
ascendancy of a Union party in the South-
ern States, which shall, by a counter revo-
lution, displace those who control and
direct the present rebellion. That no ef-
fort to sustain or create such a party can
be successful which is not based upon a
definite settlement of the questions at is-
sue between the two sections; and we,
therefore, demand that some such settle-
ment be mainly additional constitutional
guarantees, either initiated by act of Con-
gress or through the medium of a Nation-
al Convention.

7. That the Republican party has fully
demonstrated its inability to conduct the
Government through its present difficul-
ties.

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